



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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**Inter-African: Mozambique, Angola Support
Brazil's Claim for UN Seat**

**MB1807201196 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 18 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Governments of Mozambique and Angola have pledged support for Brazil's claim for a permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council. Last year, Brazil expressed its intention to claim a candidacy for the seat and the backing of Mozambique and Angola was expressed yesterday in Portugal during the founding summit of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, CPLP. Member states of this new community stand also by Portugal's intention to apply for a seat at the UN Security Council, but as a nonpermanent member. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola expressed the hope that one of the seven CPLP countries may become a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

On this issue, the foreign minister of Mozambique, Leonardo Simao, told the Mozambique News Agency that his country expressly supports the idea of Brazil's application although that would depend on the ongoing reforms in the United Nations. Such reforms are still under discussion and one idea is to increase the number of the permanent members of the Security Council in order to represent different regions of the world.

On the possible CPLP support for a candidate for UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Simao said that the matter has not yet been gorged, but he said if the matter were brought to discussion, it would be natural to back a second term for Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, since this was the position taken by the Organization of African Unity, the OAU, in its recent summit.

**Inter-African: SADC Drafting Protocol for
Regional Tribunal on Disputes**

**MB1707124296 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1110 GMT 17 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The executive secretary of SADC [Southern African Development Community], Dr. Kaire Mbuende, says the drafting of a protocol to set up a regional tribunal is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The protocol provides for a SADC tribunal to settle disputes regarding interpretation and application of SADC agreements. Member countries are expected to sign four important agreements during a meeting of the grouping in Lesotho in August. The protocols are on transport and communications, energy, illicit drug trafficking, and trade. Dr. Mbuende said SADC will find itself in an awkward situation if disputes arise before a tribunal is created, although accords already allow for peaceful settling of disputes.

Burundi**Burundi: Belgian Government Official Gives Support to Arusha Plan**

BR1807145496 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE
in French 18 Jul 96 pp 1, 5

[Report by Gerald Papy: "Burundi in Search of Consensus — In Bujumbura Reginald Moreels Gives His Support to Plan for Military Assistance"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Bujumbura — As [Belgium's] secretary of state for development cooperation, but also — and perhaps above all — as "spokesman for the prime minister and foreign minister," Reginald Moreels initiated a series of political contacts in Bujumbura on Wednesday [17 July], first in a meeting with President Sylvestre Ntibunganya.

In Burundi the debate in the circles of power and in the streets is concentrated exclusively on the form to be taken by foreign military assistance, the principle of which was accepted at the regional summit in Arusha on 25 June. A Burundian technical commission is to define its details, which will be submitted to the National Security Council made up of members of the government, the cabinet of the prime minister, and the presidency. A meeting of the council planned for Wednesday has been delayed until Thursday.

As regards the opposition displayed between the president and the prime minister in recent weeks on the nature of the foreign intervention, Moreels, after his talks with Ntibunganya, said he had detected "a relaxation" between the two poles of Burundian power.

In the corridors it is said that the OAU summit in Yaounde gave rise to "friendly pressure" from U.S. Under Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to force a rapprochement of the points of view of Ntibunganya and Nduwayo.

However, all the questions on this process remain in abeyance. One can wonder what consensus could emerge from the negotiations — and whether it will be sufficiently solid to not be denounced by one party or the other a fortnight later — between a maximalist option and a minimalist approach.

The first option provides for "the supplementation, reorganization, and eventually the replacement" of the Burundian Army, predominantly Tutsi, a vision which some attribute to the president. The second option, defended on Wednesday by the opposition parties, wants "the Tanzanians to monitor their border, the Zairians to monitor theirs, and the installation of a military observation office in Bujumbura."

Another problem lies in the prime minister's ability to get no matter what formula accepted by the Tutsi minority — to which he belongs — given that it appears so intransigent on the intangibility of the military institution which, even more so since the Rwandan genocide, is seen as its only rampart against extermination.

Through Moreels Belgium has in any case reminded Bujumbura of its emphatic support for the peace initiative of former Tanzanian President Nyerere and the Arusha resolutions. For the rest, one senses a willingness to organize the operations briskly, and force respect for a rapid timetable: the presentation on 23 July of the assistance methods defined by the Burundian parties; a regional summit in Arusha on 30 July; an observation mission of experts in early August; and the deployment of Tanzanian, Ugandan, Ethiopian, and other soldiers for the end of August.

"If at the start the intervention mandate is clearly defined, then we will reduce the risk of Somali- or Rwandan-style excesses," Moreels said. It is not certain that a precise definition of the mission will manage to overcome all the fears. [passage omitted]

Burundi: FDD Guerrilla Group Rejects Arusha Plan

BR1807145296 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD
in Dutch 18 Jul 96 p 7

[Report by Rik De Gendt: "Guerrilla Rejects Arusha Plan for Burundi"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — The CNDD [National Council for the Defense of Democracy] has rejected the peace proposal for Burundi, which was worked out by the region's heads of state in Arusha on 25 June.

The party's armed faction, the FDD [Forces for the Defense of Democracy], has been fighting a guerrilla war against the army for several months and refuses to accept foreign intervention in the present circumstances. This was stated by spokesman Jerome Ndiho at a press conference in Brussels yesterday.

The CNDD of former Minister Leonard Nyangoma has no objections to an international peacekeeping force, Ndiho explained. "But the present plan only aims at reinforcing the Tutsi-controlled army and at extending the actual military dictatorship."

What bothers the CNDD most is that its representatives were not involved in the talks in Arusha.

The CNDD has a peace plan of its own. Before an international intervention could take place, the army and

the CNDD should reach a cease-fire agreement. The army has to withdraw in its barracks, whereas the FDD is said to be willing to assemble in camps.

After that, the government of Sylvie Kinigi, who was prime minister before the 21 October 1993 coup, has to be reinstated, even assume temporary presidency, and organize elections within three months.

Ndiho emphasized that the "peace process" must not be imposed by foreign countries.

Burundi: Over 300 Civilians Said Killed in Gitega Province in Jun

AB1907103096 Paris AFP in English
0947 GMT 19 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gitega, Burundi, 19 Jul (AFP) — More than 300 civilians from Burundi's Hutu majority were killed at the end of June in the country's central Gitega Province, local sources said Friday (19 July). The sources said the civilians died during operations against Hutu rebels by troops of the regular Army, dominated by the central African highland nation's Tutsi minority.

Chad

Chad: Supreme Court Declares Deby Winner of Presidential Election

AB1807221896 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Ndjamena Appeals Court this afternoon declared the final results of the presidential election. Idriss Deby, the candidate of the Republican Front, has been confirmed president of the Republic of Chad for the next five years. The proclamation of the results was made in the presence of Prime Minister Djimasta Koibla, the members of government, the Higher Transitional Council, ambassadors, and representatives of international organizations. The final results are read by the chief clerk of the Supreme Court.

[Begin chief clerk recording] [passage omitted] The results of the 3 July 1996 election are as follows:

Number of registered voters:	3,567,913
Total number of votes cast:	2,740,509
Invalid votes	60,151

Number of registered voters:	3,567,913
Number of valid votes:	2,672,358
Rate of participation:	77 percent
Number of votes cast for Idriss Deby:	1,841,199 or 69 percent
Number of votes cast for Wadai Abdolkader Kamougue:	831,151 or 31 percent

Considering the fact that candidate Idriss Deby has obtained the required majority, he is finally declared the elected president of the Republic of Chad. According to Article 235 of the Constitution, the president elect assumes his functions 21 days following the proclamation of the final results. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Rwanda: Government Forces Reportedly Battle Former Soldiers 16 Jul

EA1807223796 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1800 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The commune of Nyamuyumba, Buhoko sector and the (Gashashi) sector of Gisenyi prefecture, between 16-17 July experienced fighting between the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and the ex-FAR (Rwandan Armed Forces). The toll was 17 dead among the ex-FAR, and two dead and three injured in the ranks of the RPA.

The RPA soldiers recovered 11 guns, many grenades, antitank mines, antipersonnel mines, stocks of medicines, machetes, bayonets belonging to the ex-FAR. The area inhabitants (?yelled) after hearing a speedboat land on the shores of Lake Kivu. They informed the RPA soldiers in the area that those who landed were members of the former Rwandan armed forces, and then the fighting took place between Tuesday (16 July) night and yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

Eritrea

Eritrea: Talks Continue With Yemen Over Hanish Islands

EA1907104096 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Eritrean and Yemeni delegations are continuing their third round of talks with France serving as mediator. In their talks today and tomorrow, they will discuss the French Government's arbitration proposals.

The proposals in the document will incorporate a foreword, a definition of the geographically disputed area, issues of sovereignty over the al-Hanish al-Kabir archipelago, and the delineation of the maritime borders.

After Eritrea and Yemen have expressed their views, a committee will be formed to give its decision based on the views of the two countries, the French Foreign Ministry disclosed. The Eritrean delegation is headed by Mr. Salih Makki, minister for maritime resources. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Kenya: Uganda's Museveni on Economic Issues, Burundi

EA1807215896 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda today left for home after a successful four-day state visit to Kenya. The Ugandan leader was seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport by his host, President Daniel arap Moi. The plane carrying President Museveni and his entourage departed the airport shortly before noon.

While in the country, President Museveni toured various development projects in Mombasa, Kilifi, Machakos, Thika, as well as Nairobi. [passage omitted]

Prior to his departure, the two heads of state held bilateral discussions at State House, Nairobi, lasting 25 minutes.

Other reports say President Yoweri Museveni today said that lack of efficient stock markets in Africa was partly to blame for the heavy debt burden now facing the continent. President Museveni said with efficient and vibrant stock markets, governments on the continent can easily borrow funds from the public through sale of shares and thus reduce dependence on financial assistance from the developed world. The Ugandan head of state was speaking during a tour of the Nairobi stock exchange this morning. He said his government is in

the process of establishing a stock market in Kampala and appealed to the Nairobi stock market to provide the necessary expertise to enable the establishment of the Kampala stock market become a success. [passage omitted]

Earlier, President Museveni said his visit to Kenya was intended to bring about warmer working relations between the two countries and promote regional integration.

Addressing an international news conference, President Museveni emphasized that the two countries were interdependent and should work for the mutual benefit of the citizens.

President Museveni accused a foreign country for sponsoring rebel activities in northern Uganda. He said the rebels were killing innocent civilians, adding that his government will ruthlessly deal with the insurgency. He said the rebels were linked to former Ugandan leaders who had struck into the hearts of the country during their regimes. [sentence as heard]

On the Burundi issue, President Museveni said it was up to the government of Burundi to identify the kind of assistance it required from its neighbors. He said the establishment of a peacekeeping force in Burundi was yet to be finalized, as the technical teams appointed to study the proposal have yet to report to the regional leaders.

He thanked the Kenya Government for its efforts to streamline the operations at the Port of Mombasa, saying his country was now able to export and import products through the port with minimal inconveniences.

Meanwhile, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni yesterday defended the role of Asian community as having contributed to the development of the east African region. President Museveni said the investments by the community in the region had helped to create employment, markets for raw materials and other utilities such as electricity and foreign earning from exports. Speaking last evening during a dinner on his behalf by the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, President Museveni said calls for the expulsion of the community from the region were being made out of ignorance and political short-sightedness. He said that unless such calls were brought to an end, they would set a dangerous precedent for the future development of the region, adding that economic development should not be racial or ethnic-based but a collective responsibility. [passage omitted]

He said the east African states should seek ways to complement their economies rather than to balance the terms of trade, saying this may take years to achieve.

President Museveni appealed to Kenyan investors to invest in Uganda, adding that his government had put in place policies and legislation which not only attract investors but also encourage them to do business with Uganda. He said Uganda had abolished visa requirements for residents of the PTA [preferential trade area] and selected European countries to make it easier for investors to do business in Uganda. He again reiterated the need to streamline operations at the Port of Mombasa to enable it serve the region more effectively. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Uganda: Presidential Adviser Rules Out Peace Talks With Kony Rebels

EA1807142096 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 18 Jul 96 p 1

[Article by Emmy Allio: "Saleh Rules Out Kony Peace Talks"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Peace talks with Kony's Lord's Resistance Army may not take place. Major General Salim Saleh [presidential adviser on military and political affairs in the north] has said his desire to encourage talks with the rebels ceased last Sunday [14 July], after the massacre by rebels of 107 Sudanese refugees in camps in Kitgum District. The death toll has risen to 152.

Speaking to journalists in Gulu Barracks on Tuesday night, Saleh said: "The massacre has removed from me the idea of peace talks. For the time being it's out of my mind. I must concentrate on organizing the Army," Saleh said. He explained that it was his desire to encourage those willing to talk peace to the rebels. "Even Acholi elders and clan leaders on a peace mission on Monday drafted a resolution saying talks be suspended. The massacre has shaken everybody," Saleh said.

He admitted that last weekend four Catholic bishops visited him in connection with the opening of dialogue with the rebels. Bishops Odama of Nebbi Diocese, Dr. Paul Kalanda of Fort Portal, Adrian Ddungu of Masaka and Erasmus Wandera of Soroti, were in Gulu to study the possibility of holding peace talks with rebel leader, Joseph Kony after they were mandated by the Episcopal Conference in June. Saleh said he was under pressure last Saturday from the bishops who insisted on peace talks with the rebels. "The following day, the rebels massacred the refugees. The bishops left Gulu on Monday in disbelief. They never even bade farewell to me. It was a great contradiction", he said.

Asked whether the Army will rush to protect the refugees, Saleh ruled it out, saying the Army could be tied to guarding refugee camps stretching over seven square miles. [sentence as published] "I will not allow the Army to guard refugee camps. The Army must be free to look for the rebels. The refugees and the population in Gulu and Kitgum must put up a mechanism to guard themselves," Saleh said. He said Kony rebels can be defeated if the population is mobilized and sensitized. "How can five rebels abduct 100 people in a village and nobody runs to tell the Army? This shows that part of the population enjoys the rebel's activities," Saleh said while praising the Lango population in Lira and Apac Districts for fleeing from approaching rebels.

On the rebel commander Colonel Alex Ottii Lagony's letter begging for pardon, Saleh ruled out talks with the rebel commanders. "He wrote to me, but all is now history. After this massacre, I cannot talk to him. I hear he is meeting Joseph Kony any time this week. They are not divided as was predicted. They must be defeated militarily," Saleh vowed. [passage omitted]

19 July 1996

South Africa: Daily—'Mixed Signals' on Sending Troops to Burundi

MB1907084796 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 19 Jul 96

[Report by Stefaans Brummer — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs this week gave mixed signals whether South Africa would consider contributing troops to a multi-national peace force for Burundi.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad appeared to contradict President Nelson Mandela this week when he told the MAIL & GUARDIAN South Africa would study requests for troops in multi-national peace operations "on a case-by-case basis", but that "we have not ruled out troops in this case".

The worsening civil war in the tiny Central African country has highlighted South Africa's dilemma — and apparent differences in government thinking — over what role to play in peace operations on the continent.

Humanitarian organisations have warned for months that Burundi is inching towards the fate of neighbouring Rwanda, where at least 500,000 people, mostly Tutsis, were slaughtered in 1993 by Hutu extremists. Both countries have the same ethnic make-up: about 85 percent Hutu and 14 percent Tutsi. Over 100,000 Burundians, mostly civilian, have died in three years of instability.

Three months ago the United Nations (UN), much lambasted for its non-response to the Rwanda genocide, started mooted military intervention in Burundi, followed by similar discussions in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Mandela quashed hopes of active involvement in such a force on the eve of his visit to Britain, when he told foreign correspondents: "We have been approached by the UN but we have to be very cautious about our background where our army destabilised the neighbouring countries.... We are prepared to supply humanitarian assistance...but the military, I will resist that."

But Pahad told the MAIL & GUARDIAN: "Personally I don't think we should harp too much on our past. I don't think we must ignore it, but it must not be a key factor in determining when we get involved, especially in relation to sending troops."

He said South Africa was one of 21 countries invited by the UN about three months ago to discuss multi-national intervention in Burundi under the UN Mandate Chapter VII, which authorises peace enforcement to prevent genocide. Peace enforcement, unlike peacekeeping, does

not require the consent of warring parties and increases the danger of exposure to enemy fire.

Pahad said South Africa disagreed with the UN proposal, feeling any peace operation needed the support of Burundians, "otherwise we have a situation like Somalia [where the United States peace enforcement operation of 1992/1993 collapsed after casualties among soldiers]."

But he said "in principle South Africa cannot reject involvement" in Burundi because of its obligations to the UN, the OAU and SADC.

Later, he told S Afr radio: "We don't think it is right yet in terms of (the South African National Defense Force's, [SANDF]) experience to send troops... At the moment we are not looking at troops."

Pressed for an explanation on the apparent difference to what he had earlier told the MAIL & GUARDIAN, he would only say: "In principle we have not ruled out the participation of SANDF troops in peacekeeping operations. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis."

Pahad's apparent contradiction of Mandela mirrors divergent statements last year when Mandela called for oil sanctions against Nigeria from the Commonwealth heads-of-state summit in New Zealand. Pahad, addressing an almost simultaneous media briefing in Pretoria, said he could envisage no more than minor sanctions.

Meanwhile, calls for decisive action in Burundi intensified this week. Kathi Austin, policy adviser of Earth-Action, an international network of more than 1,500 peace, justice, and environmental organisations, argued that "only robust international intervention can save Burundians from a further bloodbath" — and that the UN had no choice under Chapter VII but to intervene.

An East African summit under the auspices of the OAU, led by Tanzanian elder statesman Julius Nyerere, last month elicited a request from Burundi's Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibunganya and Tutsi Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo for an African peacekeeping force. But a technical team to work out the details was refused entry, and now elements of the Tutsi-controlled army — responsible for much of the violence — has backtracked on the request. Now Nyerere has threatened an "invasion" of Burundi by East African troops.

Both the OAU summit in Cameroon earlier this month, and an SADC summit in Gaborone a fortnight ago, backed the call for a peace operation.

While the U.S. and the UN have made it clear they want South Africa to contribute to peace operations

on the continent, South Africa has steered clear of the potentially awkward decision. Factors counting against it include concerns over South African dominance of the region and questions whether the SANDF integration process has progressed far enough.

Greg Mills, the national director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, pointed out that almost two-thirds of respondents in a poll last year favoured peace operations, but cautioned that South Africa will expose itself to a situation "like the U.S. in Somalia" — especially acute if there is no clear distinction between "the good guys and the bad guys."

**South Africa: British Aerospace, Kentron
Negotiating Missile Development**

MB1807144296 Johannesburg THE STAR (Business
Report supplement) in English 18 Jul 96 p 1

[Report by Jonathon Rosenthal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg-British Aerospace, the British defence and aerospace company and Kentron, a subsidiary of South Africa's state owned weapons manufacturer Denel, are locked in negotiations to develop and manufacture military missiles and rockets, the companies said yesterday.

Other industry sources said the negotiations included the possible manufacture of foreign designed missiles by Kentron.

"We are talking with Kentron to see where they can help us and where we can help them" Linden Birns, a British Aerospace spokesman, said yesterday.

Although no firm agreements had been reached yet, it was fair to expect "some movement towards working together on some missiles", Birns said.

Kentron manufactures air-to air, ground-to-air and air-to-ground missiles as well as target and reconnaissance drones.

Paul Holtzhausen, a spokesman for Denel, confirmed that Kentron and another Denel operation, Mechem, which specialises in land mine detection and clearance, were involved in negotiations with British Aerospace, but said that no agreement had been reached.

Industry sources have indicated that several other international defence contractors are also wooing Kentron, with US-based Raytheon and the European group, Euromissile, believed to be among the suitors that have already made contact with the company.

International defence contractors are believed to be interested in making direct investments in Kentron and other Denel divisions if the government privatises the

state-owned arms manufacturer. At least two foreign companies are investigating manufacturing foreign designed missiles in South Africa in association with Denel, industry sources said.

"British Aerospace is seeking a bundle of relationships in several categories of industrial involvement with the South African defence industry," Birns said. Initiatives under investigation by British Aerospace include the supply of South African products to Britain, entering into joint ventures to supply products manufactured in South Africa to third party countries, joint partnerships to import defence products from Britain, and exploring the potential of direct investment in the South African defence industry.

South African Press Review for 18 Jul

MB1807115996

[FBIS Report]

BEELD

Mbeki U. S. Visit a Difficult Task — "The difficult part of the government's latest diplomatic initiative is Deputy President Mbeki's visit to America," declares a page-8 editorial in the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 July. According to the paper, the problem is that Washington is "still applying an arms embargo against South Africa, which stems from the apartheid days, but is being maintained because the American Administration mistrusts the new South African government's foreign policy. More specifically, it boils down to South Africa's friendship towards countries like Cuba and Libya, generally viewed as the skunks of the world." If Pretoria wants to normalize relations with the U.S., "it will have to set the latter's mind at ease about relations with those countries," it says. "That is the great and difficult task facing Mr. Mbeki when he meets U.S. President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore during his 10-day visit. If he can get that right, and, in addition, convince the Americans about South Africa's healthy economic policy, the whole diplomatic initiative will have been a resounding success."

THE STAR

Wielding the Police Sword — "The police have failed. George Fivas has failed. Too much hype. Those are typical of the reactions then and now to last month's announcement that South Africa's 10,000 most-wanted criminals would be arrested within 30 days," says the page-18 editorial by the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 July. The paper says it is "easy to criticize," but that the results — more than 7,000 criminals arrested — should be seen as a "good start,"

rather than a failure to meet promises. It says the police offensive, dubbed "Sword and Shield," shows there "is a clear understanding that the new order — a constitutional democracy — can survive only if there is law and order." It sees "promise" in the plan and calls for "faith in the men and women in blue."

SOWETAN

Attacks at Shell House — "The motive of those who lobbed a hand grenade at the ANC's Shell House headquarters will remain secret and sinister," says the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 July in a page-14 editorial. The paper notes allegations that the incident may be related to the "Shell House massacre" of Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporters in 1994. It says that if the motive was to show how "disgruntled" people felt about the "long-drawn-out case," it has "misfired." "It was not difficult then, and it is far from being so now, to hold the view that rogue members of the security forces had a hand in [the massacre]. There was, incidentally, more than one killing incident on that day," the paper concludes.

South African Press Review for 19 Jul

MB1907103396

[FBIS Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Classroom Crisis — The Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 July in a page-9 editorial comments on the impending changes to the South African education system. "Government schoolteachers return from holiday this week and next to begin a process of redeployment meant to bring equality into our education system," the paper begins, noting that the "number opting for retrenchment suggest that needless damage is being done to an already understaffed profession." It attacks Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu's plan, complaining the "government is using scarce money to pay teachers to leave the profession." The paper advocates "financial incentives" to encourage teachers to accept "less desirable posts rather than forcing them to either transfer or leave the profession. It says "Bengu has opted for a stick when a carrot might have served better." The paper believes the national education system will worsen, forcing parents to "[scrape] together

what pennies they can to send their children to private schools and colleges." The paper accuses Bengu of "privatising by stealth" and concludes: "If this is what Bengu intends, let him say so."

Praising the Unions — In another page-9 editorial, the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 July praises the changes brought about in COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. "COSATU has wisely recognised the challenges it faces in the new South Africa," the paper states, "and its appointment of a commission to examine the issues facing the labour movement might well help government and business as well as the federation itself." The paper says "unions worldwide are perceived to be in decline," and that "dispelling the image of narrow interest" is important. "This approach is also becoming a mobilising strategy that could add to the union's credibility," it concludes.

BEELD

French-South African Alliance Beneficial — "France's renewed offer to South Africa, during President Mandela's visit, to enter into an alliance with Africa, could be beneficial to both countries in the long run, resulting in a firm, strategic friendship between South Africa and Europe," begins a page-12 editorial in the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 July. "The French, of course, have an ulterior motive: They are trying hard to remain a global force, and they still wield a great deal of influence over Francophone Africa. However, this burden is getting heavier and they are looking for allies to assist them." "It is, nevertheless, good if France's interests fall in line with that of South Africa. The French (much to the annoyance of the British) have already begun to draw South Africa into its Francophone sphere," the paper says. Further, "French development aid to the country is already the highest in the EU. It is especially in the field of private-sector investments, where the French have really made their mark. The French economic presence in South Africa has trebled since 1990. This applies to new investments, compared to the UK and the U.S., where mainly old investors have returned to South Africa. The only stumbling block is France's influential agricultural sector, hindering talks on a free trade treaty with the EU." "However, South Africa ought to grab the French offer with both hands," the paper concludes.

Lesotho

Lesotho: Official Confirms Lesotho Premier's 'Minor Surgery'

MB1807155896 Johannesburg S Afrm Radio Network
in English 1500 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In a move to play down speculation about the condition of Lesotho Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, his special adviser addressed the media at the Hydromed Hospital in Bloemfontein this afternoon. The adviser, Mr. Tom Thabane, has confirmed that Dr. Mokhehle underwent minor surgery, but he's given no further details.

The prime minister was admitted to the hospital earlier this month with influenza. Mr. Thabane says Mokhehle's condition is stable and there is nothing to be concerned about.

Malawi

Malawi: President Muluzi Makes 'Minor' Cabinet Changes

EA1907103596 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Excellency the president Dr. Bakili Muluzi has made minor cabinet changes. This has been announced by the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe.

In the changes, [the] Honorable Cassim Chilumpha, MP, has moved from education and becomes attorney general and minister of justice:

Hon. Joseph Kubwalo, MP, has joined the cabinet and becomes minister of state in the office of the president and cabinet.

Other new entries into the cabinet are: Hon. Mayinga Mkandawire, MP, who is now minister of research and environmental affairs; Hon. Abdul Pillane, MP, who becomes minister of works and supplies; Hon. Donton Mkandawire, is minister of education, while Hon. Essau Phiri, MP, becomes deputy minister of natural resources.

Mozambique

Mozambique: Editorial Criticizes USAID, Ambassador Dennis Jett

MB1807172896 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Jul 96 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] The unbelievable happens in diplomatic relations at times. USAID, an agency of the United States under the US Embassy and Ambassador Dennis Jett, yesterday issued a report about an opinion

poll it intends to conduct in Mozambique. The following is an excerpt of the report:

"The opinion poll, which will involve 2,000 people, will provide basic information to evaluate the impact of US-AID activities in Mozambique aimed at 'making the government and the civilian society effective partners in democratic governance.' The report adds, 'the opinion poll will also establish a basis in which to follow up changes of public perception on government action at national and local levels.' Finally, the opinion poll will provide information on the quality of Mozambique's government, as well as the relationship between the government and civil society to ensure good governance."

They are not ashamed. A foreign country's interference in Mozambique's internal affairs now takes place openly. They no longer try to conceal such activities through docile institutions or adequate financing.

Obviously, Ambassador Dennis Jett is behind all this, like a wolf in sheep's clothing, grossly interfering in Mozambican politics. This happened recently during the celebrations of the US independency anniversary when the diplomat made himself a fortune teller. Earlier, he also openly criticized the government on several occasions.

Dennis Jett does not want to end his mission in Mozambique without crowning it with yet another provocation which goes beyond any diplomatic relationship, which is the peak of a career of interferences.

We do not know what the Assembly of the Republic, the sovereign state organ, thinks of such abuse, we do not know what the head of state or the government thinks, but it seems that Mr. Dennis Jett takes Mozambique as his farm, where he intends to cultivate it at ease — as if he were in his country.

We know that Dennis Jett will resort to the argument of aid that the United States is providing to Mozambique. (Mozambique is grateful for the assistance). But it is not just by giving alms to our neighbor, however little, that we acquire the right to manage his house. This is prepotency mixed with aspirations to rule.

However, we want to make it very clear that we are not against the United States. We respect the country and its people who may feel proud of its conquests and important developments, not only domestically but foreign, as well.

Who is USAID to launch, on behalf of its country, campaigns to evaluate the Mozambican Government?

Namibia

Namibia: Official—Donor Aid Welcomed 'With No Strings Attached'

*MB1807143596 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 18 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WINDHOEK July 18 SAPA — Namibia would never enter into co-operation agreements which promoted only the donor's interests, and were not geared towards promoting national policies, Cabinet Secretary Isaac Kaulinge said in Windhoek.

He said Namibia had had enough of agreements which could lead to the country remaining dependent on hand-outs, THE NAMIBIAN newspaper reported on Thursday [18 July].

"Aid must not come with strings attached. It must not place long term financial burdens or conditions on our fledgling democracy," he said.

He was speaking at a meeting between British Overseas Development Aid delegates and senior government officials. It was not a case of biting the hand that feeds you, Kaulinge said. Aid programmes had to promote national policies and not only cater for donors' interests.

Namibia welcomed donor assistance, but it should be designed to meet socio-economic needs and ensure self-sufficiency.

Zambia

Zambia: 200 'Starving' Laid-Off Workers Appeal for Help

MB1907052396 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 400 workers of the defunct Mansa Batteries Company in Mansa are starving and have appealed to government to urgently pay them their terminal benefits. This morning, 19 wives of the former employees marched to Mansa hotels to meet MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] National Chairperson for Women's Affairs Princess Nakathindi Wina where they pleaded with her to take their plight to President Chiluba. Speaking on behalf of the women, Ernest Limbumbwe, who is a former employee, said families are facing many problems following the closure of the company two years ago. In reply, Princess Nakathindi Wina, who donated 200,000 kwacha in sympathy for the women, said the government is aware of the negative impact of the privatization program and is doing everything possible to alleviate the suffering of workers. She assured the women that she will submit a report to President Chiluba upon her return to Lusaka next week. She appealed to the former workers to be patient while government is trying to find a lasting solution to their plight.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Paper Comments on European, U.S. Clash on Cuba

AB1807170196 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 18 Jul 96 p 4

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Akrou: "Among Watchdogs"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ever since the former USSR was weakened by the wind of change and the United States found itself to be virtually the world's sole watchdog, it has been dictating the running of the world according to the sole interests of the White House: What is good for the United States should be suitable for the whole world. Conversely, when Americans decide to impose sanctions against a state, all other countries should fight along with it under the Star-Spangled Banner.

On 16 July, the world's watchdog came across other watchdogs — Europeans, who for the sake of their interests have protested and used their favorite weapon, pressure and threats, just like the Americans. They vehemently opposed the Americans, who were threatening to impose sanctions against any country who dared to sidestep the veto and blockade they have imposed on Cuba.

Faced with the determination of the Europeans, Americans, who in reality will open up to Cuba after the elections, have suspended their punitive measures for six months, that is, till the elections are over. This is where Africa is to be pitied. After ejecting UNESCO's Mahtar Mbow, Americans are now already imposing their veto on Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Africa, for its part, has no means of exerting pressure. That is the tragedy of being poor.

Guinea

Guinea: New Prime Minister Toure Announces Government's Priorities

AB1807152396 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 17 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The Guinean Government, which officially assumed office yesterday, announced its priorities today through Prime Minister Sidia Toure. They concern, essentially, the country's economic recovery. To achieve this recovery, a strict taxation control system and restriction in public expenditure are necessary. Ben Daouda Sylla, our correspondent in Conakry, filed this report on Prime Minister Toure's statement:

[Begin Toure recording] Guinea's top financial objective today is to increase domestic revenue and at the same time rationalize government expenditure. The

measures adopted to correct the present imbalances concern the following services and sectors: The customs department, where the agreement signed recently with the (?SGF) [expansion unknown] will be implemented, and the fishery sector, where the prerequisite license granted by the Ministry of Finance will be restored. The rest are the oil taxation system which bans the sale of petroleum products in our territorial waters, and the strict control of the tax exemption system.

These measures, which are aimed at increasing state revenue, will be implemented along with efforts to improve government expenditure quality, and to continue the restructuring of the semipublic sector. The purpose of the measures is to reduce the impact of subsidies on the state budget.

In the public expenditure sector, immediate budget reductions of at least 30 percent will be carried out by the end of the year on operational expenditure, subsidies, and other sundry expenses. This efficient management of government funds, which is aimed at restricting expenditure, will be reinforced by verification of the civil service register to drop ghost employees.

Also to be reduced are mission allowances, water, electricity, and telephone expenses in the civil service as well as the number of our embassies abroad and, in the long run, the closing down of some of them. This proposed government expenditure control can never succeed without an increased checking of commitment and disbursement procedures. Better still, the control of government expenditure procedures, of the functioning of public establishments, and of departments, will from now on be carried out first and foremost by the Directorate of Financial Control, and then by the Taxation Inspectorate. Those controlling services will be directly under the prime minister's office. [end recording]

Liberia

Liberia: New ECOMOG Field Commander Appointed

AB1907101096 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 19 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A new field commander has been appointed for the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. He is Major General Victor Malu. Until his appointment, Gen. Malu was a general officer commanding the 82 Division of the Nigerian Army in Enugu, and a member of the Provisional Ruling Council, PRC.

He succeeds Major General John Inienger whose tour of duty expires this month. Gen. Malu was promoted

to the rank of Major General early this week and was decorated with the insignia [of his] rank by the Chief of Army Staff, Major General Ishaya Bamayi.

Speaking at the ceremony, Maj. Gen. Bamayi urged the new ECOMOG commander to discharge his assignment with dedication and commitment. Gen. Malu had earlier served as ECOMOG chief of staff from 1992 to 1993.

Liberia: Koromah Against Election Before Disarmament Theory

*AB1807192996 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Liberian warlords are supposed to be getting together again in Abuja, Nigeria, next week for another round of negotiations to finally end the civil war and take Liberia to democratic elections. A whole series of meetings, agreements, and deals in the past hasn't put a permanent end to the conflict and now there are fresh disagreements over disarmament and elections. This time, the falling out is between factions that are supposed to have become allies. From Monrovia, Jonathan Peylele telexed this report:

The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader, Charles Taylor, who has been touring western townships in recent days, calling for early elections before disarmament, but this view was this afternoon opposed outright by his colleague, Alhaji Koromah of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. In a six-count position statement read to the nation this afternoon, Mr. Koromah said that he would be recommending to the forthcoming ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] meeting in Nigeria that any elections in Liberia should follow the deployment of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops throughout the country and the full disarmament of combatants. Anyone who has the enthusiasm for early elections should also have equal enthusiasm for early disarmament, Mr. Koromah said, an apparent criticism of Charles Taylor.

Mr. Koromah said it is unrealistic for elections to go ahead when there is no free movement for the people, adding we will take the lead in disarming our forces. The ULIMO leader, whose address was punctuated by applause from his followers, went on to recommend that individuals whose parties will refuse to disarm fighters should be barred from running for positions of holding public office. Mr. Koromah intimated that his position should not be regarded as one man's view because, in his own words, I am speaking through the mandate of the thousands of people who formed ULIMO in

the early 90's and this is the position we are taking to the Abuja meeting. He called on the international community to support the ad hoc Elections Commission and assist with the disarmament process by offering financial compensation for fighters willing to give up their weapons. Once this is done, he said, the groups you see carrying guns behind us will automatically disarm themselves and peacekeeping troops will not therefore have to cover the whole of Liberia before elections are held.

Niger

Niger: Supreme Court Rules Against Labor Unions' Strike Notice

*AB1807214096 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 18 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court met on 16 July following a petition filed by Colonel Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, chairman of the National Salvation Council [CSN] and head of state. The petition, which was presented in the form of three questions, asked the court to interpret Article 26 of the Constitution relating to the right to strike, especially, in light of the strike notice submitted on 9 July by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger [USTN] to back its demand for the reinstatement of the Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI]. The court's ruling is read by Almoudan Issiaka.

[Issiaka] In its form, since the petition was lawfully filed, it is admissible. [passage omitted] Considering that Article 9, Paragraph 1 of Decree 8918 of 8 December 1989 relating to the general statutes of the civil service provides that government workers are entitled to the right of association and that Article 20 of the same decree provides that government workers are entitled to the right to strike for the defense of their common professional interest, and that this right should be exercised in conformity with the law; and considering that Article 3, Paragraph 3 of Decree 869 of 21 December 1989 provides that government workers are entitled to the right to strike for the defense of their common material, corporate, and professional interests, a comparison of all the above shows that the Constitution as well as the international rules and regulations ratified by Niger guarantee the right of association and the right to strike, and that the right to strike must be exercised in conformity with the law and solely for the defense of common material, corporate, and professional interests. Consequently, the motives stated in the USTN's strike notice of 9 July — namely, the reinstatement of the CENI, which will rule on the validity of the election — are unfounded both in regard

to international labor conventions and the Constitution as well as the laws and regulations emanating from the latter. [passage omitted]

Considering the 12 May 1996 Constitution and considering Law 9010 of 13 June 1990 defining the composition, organization, duties, and functioning of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Chamber allows the petition in its present form and gives the following interpretation to Article 26 of the 12 May 1996 Constitution, which forms the subject of the petition filed by the CSN chairman and head of state:

Considering that the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Niger guarantee the right of association and the right to strike; considering that this right to strike must be exercised solely for the defense of common material, corporate, and professional interests outside of any other considerations; and considering that the motives stated in the USTN's strike notice of 9 July are unfounded in regard to international labor conventions and the Constitution, the Chamber rules that the right to interpret the constitutionality of laws is the prerogative of the Supreme Court only and further rules that a union or any other person can only object to the constitutionality of a law by entering a plea in accordance with Article 95 of the 12 May Constitution. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Nigeria: 14 Ogoni Youths Indicted for Murder

AB1807125796 Paris AFP in English
1133 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, 18 Jul (AFP) — Fourteen Ogoni youths were indicted for murder on Wednesday [17 July] in Port-Harcourt, capital of Nigeria's southern Rivers State, judicial sources said. The 14 youths who appeared at the Port Harcourt magistrate (lower) court, are part of the "Ogoni 19" group of suspects in detention since their arrest more than two years ago. One died in detention last August, their defence lawyer told the court.

They are facing charges of murder of four prominent Ogoni citizens on May 21 1994, the same offence for which minority rights activist Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight of his companions from the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP) were tried, convicted and executed.

Magistrate court judge Kate Abiri adjourned the case till August 5. [passage omitted]

The defence lawyer for the 14 youths who appeared in court Wednesday urged the court to discharge his clients because, according to him, the state had not shown serious interest in prosecuting them since they were arrested.

Following a suit filed by Ken Saro-Wiwa's lawyer, a federal High Court last December prevented the trial of the detained "Ogoni 19" before a special tribunal.

The government, bowing to international pressure, also recently amended the law, excluding the military from being part of a special tribunal and making it possible for those convicted by the tribunal to appeal against their sentence in normal courts.

Nigeria: Ogoni Youth Stand Trial on Murder Charges

AB1807230696 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat
in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Another set of Ogoni youths charged with the murder of those Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others were hanged for yesterday appeared before a magistrate court. The trial was originally billed for the civil disturbances military tribunal but was transferred to a regular court after pressure from the international community, including human rights organizations. Most recently, the United Nations report on Nigeria indicted the Abacha junta for prosecuting the Ogoni nine at a military tribunal that failed to adhere to mandatory legal procedures established by the enabling decree. The accused were all arrested last year and remanded in police custody.

The defense counsel, Mr. Robert Aziboluwa, had to argue for an hour with the police before the magistrate ruled that the accused persons must be presented in court and that it was not the prerogative of the police to determine when accused persons were to be presented. Aziboluwa submitted that the defendants were kept in inhuman conditions, adding that bringing them to court would reveal their state of destitution, malnourishment, and [word indistinct]. Another person was arrested but surprisingly was not brought to court yesterday.

In her ruling, the magistrate, Mrs. Cate Abiri, expressed surprise that the defendants were still in custody. She advised the defense counsel to file an application for their release before a high court and adjourned the case till 5 August.

**Nigeria: Campaign for Democracy Official
Reported Missing**

AB1907102696 *(Clandestine) Radio Democrat
in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chairman of the Ogun State chapter of Campaign for Democracy, CD, Mr. Olanrewaju Lijadu, has been declared missing by his wife at the local branch of his organization. Mrs. Christiana Lijadu told the media in Abeokuta that her husband had not been seen since 10 June, a day before security agents stormed their residence and abducted their 17-year-old daughter Bose, a student of the Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, as a bargaining (?chip).

Sierra Leone**Sierra Leone: Rebel RUF Leader Seeks Vice
Presidential, Ministerial Posts**

AB1907102196 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 19 Jul 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Sierra Leone, Corporal Foday Sankoh, leader of the Revolutionary United Front [RUF], is demanding vice presidential and several ministerial posts for his rebels before they lay down their arms. The group has been engaged in armed rebel activities since March 1991.

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